(b) The Government has launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) with effect from December 3, 2005 to address the issues of provision of housing and civic amenities in slums/localities inhabited by the urban poor in addition to city-wide infrastructure facilities. The Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) programme addresses housing and civic amenities in 63 identified cities. Similar problems of other cities are addressed through the scheme of Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). The Mission period is 2005-2012.

Under the scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana, Central assistance is provided to States to enable the urban poor including slum dwellers to undertake self-employment ventures, develop/improve skills and access wage employment opportunities.

Rehabilitation of slum dwellers

1935. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of slum dwellers in the urban areas in the country; and

(b) whether Government has any specific policy and strategy to rehabilitate all of them in their respective residential places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) As per Census 2001, the total number of slum dwellers in 1743 cities in the country, where enumeration was conducted, is 52.4 million.

(b) The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was launched with effect from 3rd December, 2005 with the objective of providing affordable houses and basic services to the urban poor, including slum dwellers. Under the component of Sub-Mission of Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP), 63 identified cities are covered. Other cities/towns are covered under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). The guidelines of these schemes envisages that care is taken to ensure that the urban poor are provided housing near their place of occupation.

Assistance for construction of houses

1936. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided that urban poor getting assistance for construction of their own homes have to deposit 10 per cent of the total assistance;

(b) the number of urban poor who have got houses in this scheme in the country till date and the total fund allotted in the country; and

(c) the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) As per Guidelines of Sub-Mission - Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) — components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), a minimum of

12% beneficiary contribution is stipulated, which in the case of SC/ST/BC/OBC/PH and other weaker sections is 10% of Dwelling Unit cost.

(b) and (c) State-wise details of housing units sanctioned for urban poor along with the funds sanctioned under BSUP and IHSDP are given in Statement-I, II and III. [Refer to the Statement appended to the answer to USQ 1932 (pt-c)]

Emerging global markets for Indian films

1937. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Indian filmmakers are poised to increase their shares across the world;

(b) whether the Indian filmmakers are planning to tap newer overseas markets in the US, UK and South East Asia;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is emerging global markets for Indian films;

(d) whether Government is prepared to extend encouraging and needful support to Indian film-makers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Various reports pertaining to film industry indicate that Indian film industry including its popularity abroad is growing fast and that Indian film-makers are trying to tap overseas markets in different parts of the World. Along with other audience, the growing Indian diaspora around the world has created a market for Indian films overseas. In accordance with the feed back received from representatives of Indian Film Industry, markets for Indian films are growing steadily in North Europe, Germany, France and Japan. In China too, there is huge untapped film market. Recently, the mainstream cable companies in the United States have started a "Video on Demand" for Indian films. Latin America is also considered as a new market for Indian films.

(d) and (e) Recognising the potential of export of Indian films abroad, Government of India has taken several steps to encourage promotion of Indian films. They are as follows:—

(i) To promote Indian films, Government of India through its Plan Scheme "Participation in foreign Film Festival/Markets", encourages Indian companies and producers to participate in global film festivals and markets such as Cannes Film Festival/Market, European Film Market, Berlin, etc. Film Bazaar is also held alongside the International Film Festival of India at Goa. Further, in order to promote cinema and to enhance the visibility of our film industry, Government of India organizes India Pavilion in markets and screens Indian films in different International film festivals. Indian film festivals are also organized in different countries regularly.

(ii) Audio-visual co-production agreements have been signed with Republic of Italy, United Kingdom, Brazil and Germany.